

DAILY CONFEDERATE

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

To our Weekly and Tri-Weekly Subscribers. We gave notice in our Daily some three weeks ago, that, for causes which we could not control, the Weekly and Tri-Weekly editions of our paper would be suspended for a time. As we are constantly receiving letters of inquiry about these papers, we suppress the subscribers did not see the notice. We take this method, therefore, of saying to them, that for the present, we issue only a Daily sheet, but, will resume the publication of the Weekly and Tri-Weekly just as soon as circumstances will permit. In the meantime, we will furnish the Daily to any of our Weekly or Tri-Weekly subscribers, if they so desire; or, we will give them their full time when we resume the publication of these papers.

The Progress.

We noticed, in another column, the article of the Progress of Saturday, wherein that paper, holding up to public odium a certain portion of our citizens, uses the following language: "In the past, and in fact the disunionists and secessionists, those who got the country into its present troubles, and who are responsible for what it has suffered, are begging for peace upon any terms." We only allude to this article to say, that immediately after the secession of South Carolina, Mr. Pennington was in favor of secession; that his record in this matter is well known by the inhabitants of Newbern, and long before the proclamation of Lincoln, his attitude on that side of the question was taken. This will be vouched for by the most respectable gentlemen of Newbern. Indeed, we are sure Mr. Pennington will not deny it.

We publish an extract below from Mr. W. W. Holden, bearing date, Raleigh, May 11th, 1861, after he became a candidate for the convention. In that circular Mr. Holden is complaining of an article in the Register, which had stated that he "was not fit to be voted for by Southern men." Mr. Holden in reply, copies a postscript to an article of the 17th of April, which postscript was written after the receipt of Lincoln's proclamation, and was as follows: "Mr. Lincoln may call, but North Carolina will extend no aid to him, in any effort to coerce the Confederate States. The soil of North Carolina must not be polluted by the tread of armed men, sent to make war on the Confederate States." In commenting on this postscript, Mr. Holden in his circular says: "The Standard of the 17th, containing the above, was issued, and before the reply of Governor Ellis, refusing troops was printed, thus placing me ahead of both the Register and the Governor in defying and denouncing Lincoln. And in every subsequent number of the Standard, I have occupied the strongest Southern ground, and called on the people of the State to rally as one man in defense of their rights and liberties."

Subsequently in the same circular, Mr. Holden says: "On the 19th of April, two days after Lincoln's proclamation was received, a meeting of the citizens of Raleigh was held, over which George W. Morehead presided; among southern speeches were delivered by Mr. Morehead, Gen. Saunders, Mr. Blodgett, Mr. Miller, by myself and others; and a committee composed of Messrs. W. W. Holden, D. M. Barringer, John H. Bryan, Dr. C. E. Johnson, W. R. Cox, C. B. Harrison and Charles Manly, reported resolutions. Those resolutions were drawn up by me. They denounced the proclamation of Lincoln, pledged the State to resistance, and our means and our lives to the State and to the South, and advised that a convention be called to take promptly, such action as the people of this State may deem proper in this grave emergency."

Mr. Holden then proceeds to say: "At the very outset, therefore, as the above record shows, I stood side by side with George W. Morehead, R. M. Saunders, M. A. Blodgett, H. W. Miller, W. R. Cox, John H. Bryan, R. W. York, Charles Manly, Thos. Bragg, L. O. B. Branch, K. P. Battle, George H. Fairbank, W. H. Harrison and D. M. Barringer, all of whom addressed the meeting; and side by side with the committee on resolutions above mentioned."

Now we do not publish the above to revive any controversy with Mr. Holden, or renew any discussion as to his consistency or otherwise; but, happening to fall upon it, we could not resist the inclination to let the Progress see how damaging to his own friends are these blatherings. When the Progress says that "disunionists and secessionists are begging for peace on any terms," and when it is known to Mr. Pennington that he favored secession immediately after South Carolina went out, and when the Progress says it is in favor of peace now on the best terms that can be obtained, we would be happy to know who is damaged by the blow, if Mr. Pennington is it is not struck by it.

We have received several more communications relating to the statement of Mr. Colton, about the outrages of the enemy in Fayetteville. Two of them we publish to-day. We understand Mr. Colton has published a card in Fayetteville, denying some of the statements attributed to him, but we have not heard in what terms his card makes the denial. We stated in the beginning of this matter, that we had not seen Mr. Colton, nor heard him talk. Our information was derived from others, for his conversations were common topic here for several days, and the impression he conveyed, whether he intended to do so or not, was that no very great suffering had been inflicted on the people of Fayetteville, that guards had been placed, and order preserved; that losses had not been so heavy as reported; and there was really not much to complain of in the treatment by the Yankees of the people of Fayetteville.

In connection with individual losses, we understand that the Messrs. Hale, sustained a loss equal to \$35,000 in specie, or three millions in currency; and in the same ratio the individual losses in and about Fayetteville will sum up hundreds of millions. Many persons have lost everything that yielded a cent of income.

The Conservative differs with both of these views. It is pledged to the support of the war and to the full measure of duty and sacrifice and suffering of North Carolina, to which she stands pledged to the Confederacy and sister States. The Conservative does not back down far from it. But it prefers peace to war—peace to any other boon, save honor, right and liberty. Hence, while it maintains the vigorous use of all the means in our power to defeat, destroy, or drive back the enemy, it is in favor of "frequent" propositions for peace. It would not stand upon punctilio. It is pledged to the enemy what is necessary to a hearing—a beginning to the negotiations. Our ultimatum is separation and independence from the North, but it would not push the ultimatum upon the threshold, as a condition of negotiation. A concession to begin the negotiation, pledges nothing, settles nothing. The articles of agreement in the final settlement, bind the negotiators. This is the sum of our meaning. As to the assaults of those who oppose those views, we shall take no note. The loyalty and devotion of the Conservatives to the cause, can only be called in question by those who, except to every one who does not carry arms to their mill.

We are very glad to publish the above extract from the Conservative of Saturday. We do not recognize the truth of its previous statement, that, "it occupies a position between the extremes" as applicable to us, except, as we are extreme in our anxiety for the national independence, and in our efforts to obtain it. In any party or political sense, we call in question the accuracy of the Conservative's statement, and for proof of our correctness, we refer to the fact, that we have belonged to no party since this war began; have supported the State administration of Gov. Vance, as well as the national administration of President Davis, in all measures for the support of the war. That we have voted for Gov. Vance and have not voted for a political party friend since the secession of North Carolina. This is our record, so far as party is concerned. The Conservative, on the contrary, recognizes a political organization, a party called the conservative party; it claims for the old Whig element and its organ, and it cannot claim to have ever given a vote for any person, since the war, who had not the "old Conservative, Whig element indigenous in him." In the face of such facts, we can hardly refrain a jolly laugh, at the amiable self complacency with which the Conservative takes the attitude of a medium, between ultras and extremes.

We have no disposition to quarrel with the Conservative or with any loyal person; nor have we any will to which it can "carry its corn." All the toll we ask from it, is an honest, consistent, unvarying support of the cause.

A few more words and we are done.

In its issue of the 6th it said: "The United States can never acknowledge or recognize the existence of the Confederate Government, so long as it occupies its original standpoint. Hence, it is nonsense to propose to treat with the North, with any expectation of the concession that the Confederacy is a Government." To meet him on his own ground is the only way, therefore, to open the negotiation. When we saw this doctrine in the Conservative we were astonished, for we regarded it as the surrender of our right to government, and the expression of a readiness to submit to the requirements which Lincoln laid down, as the only means of negotiation. Still protesting that our apprehension of the article was well founded, we accept the explanation as a material modification, and give the Conservative credit for the medium attitude which it seems disposed to occupy.

The Tone of the Press.

It was very desirable, while Gen. Johnston's army was covering Raleigh, that the Press of this city should not only abstain from every act calculated to engender individual or party strife, and from whatever was likely to dispirit the army; but that it should ally and assuage personal differences and endeavor, by judicious publications, to strengthen and encourage our troops.

The public, and especially the army, will see with regret the two articles in the Progress of Saturday last; the one speaking of the situation at Goldsboro; the other headed "A remarkable article." In the former is a great exaggeration of Sherman's strength, which the Progress estimates at "one hundred thousand." Does that paper think that General Johnston's army will be the better prepared to maintain the defense of Raleigh, if it shall succeed in impressing the soldiers with the immensity of the odds against them? Lost this estimate may mislead some and intimidate others, we beg leave to put our information—derived from persons who are immediately from Goldsboro, and others who have been scouting in its immediate neighborhood, before the public. No one with whom we conversed puts Sherman's army, now united with Schofield's, at more than sixty-six thousand of all arms. This is the highest estimate we have heard put upon it; nor is it reasonable to suppose that he can strengthen.

The statement of the Progress as to the treatment in Goldsboro, is in the main correct, as in other cases of places which he intended to occupy. Sherman's refrains from acts of outrage, so long as the occupation continues, but he wrecks on the surrounding country, the devastation which he omits in the place of his occupation. So has it been with Green, Lenoir, Duplin, Wayne, Sampson and part of Johnson; he has plundered the people in a manner difficult to describe; nothing that we have said is excessive. Dwelling and out-houses have been robbed; most of the people have been robbed of every thing, women have been insulted and outraged and men scourged and beaten.

Even Mr. Richard Washington's case, we have heard recited on much different terms, from those employed by the Progress. We did not hear that he "had been requested to give up his house," but we heard from one of the wealthiest citizens of Goldsboro, that Mr. Wash-

ington, who is a venerable gentleman, over seventy years old, and sick and infirm, had been moved out of his house on a litter and set down in the street, and his daughter, ladies who have been brought up and raised in affluence and luxury, were turned out of doors to seek shelter as they could find it.

Of the other article in the Progress, we do not care to speak. This repetition of an effort, frequently made, to attach odium to classes of our people now because the enemy is near, is one which our army will not be inclined to brook; and let the Progress understand well, if it succeeds in being the instrument of cruelty or oppression on any of our citizens, the day of retribution will assuredly come, as God rules in heaven. As to its own willingness to have "immediate peace upon the best terms that can be obtained now," it is nothing new. It is but the re-expression of its readiness to submit to Lincoln, which it has often declared before. Whether it is polite to make the assertion so broad, seeing that the Editor is a soldier in the service, in the 2nd class Home Guards, and on furlough, it is not for us to judge.

The Review.

Friday last was a gala day with a portion of our community. Hearing that a review was to come off of Gen'l Hardee's army corps, a number of the ladies of Raleigh—and among them several of the most beautiful and attractive—determined to be present. The occasion was such an one as an editor would be expected to avail himself of; accordingly, we bundled ourselves up, along with the crowd, and followed the iron horse to the nearest point, and there "en ambulant" to Gen'l Hardee's quarters. We are not clear that this gallant officer was not taken a little by surprise at our appearance in force—not so much so, however, as to be forced to retreat—though enough so to prevent our regulars.

Very soon the most "gay and gallant" were placed at the disposal of the most "fair and fascinating," and the holiday began. After a short rest, the ladies with their beaux, were summoned to the field, when Gov. Vance, attended by Gen'l Johnston, reviewed the troops. It was a fine martial display. No eye could look, without emotions of pride, upon the hardy and bearded veterans, with their plumed and battered banners, with precise step and head erect, passing before the Chief Magistrate of the State and their favorite commander. One could plainly read that, in that army, there was no such word as submit.

Favorably comparing with the others, were the regiments of Junior Reserves, who provoked especial admiration.

The Governor was enthusiastically cheered by Hoke's Division.

Bands of music lent sweet sound to the scene, and bright-eyed beauties gave it lustre. The party had lunch at Gen'l Hardee's quarters after the review, at which General Johnston, who was in excellent spirits and most affable mood, and General Cheatham, D. H. Hill, Talliaferro, McLaw, Hoke, &c., &c., assisted. An hour or two was spent in free and generous converse, and music and refreshments, when the company was invited to the quarters of Gen'l Hoke to hear an address from Governor Vance to the Junior Reserves.

The Governor, as every one knows, has a wonderful faculty of adapting himself to public speaking to the taste of his audience. On this occasion he surpassed himself. His speech was entertaining, instructive, eloquent, humorous and patriotic. It was listened to with great pleasure, and particularly relished by the boys to whom it was dedicated. After the speech, a collision was danced in a neighboring farm house, by the permission of the family, and then for the care and home, where we arrived about ten o'clock, p. m., greatly gratified with a day of rest, enjoyment and improvement.

We know our people will delight to hear that the army of General Johnston gains every day, not only in numbers, but in spirit, confidence and enthusiasm. It is devoted to its chief, and will follow wherever he leads.

Our own State divisions are increasing. Randomly, absentees and many deserters are coming in, and, in some instances, new recruits are added; while the thousands of the army of Tennessee, who are rushing to their commands under Gen'l Johnston, attest their fixed purpose and their patriotic fidelity. If the people choose, and will exert themselves to win their choice, the army is not competent to gain the nation's independence.

Capt. George S. Dewey, of Co. H, 1st North Carolina Cavalry.

We record with sincere regret the death of this excellent young officer. He was killed in the battle of the State, near Dixfield Court House—we presume.

Capt. Dewey entered the war at the commencement, being then scarce of the military age, and from the ranks he won his way, by meritorious conduct, to the rank of Captain of cavalry.

He was of the number of those who formed that splendid regiment, the 1st North Carolina Cavalry, organized and disciplined by Gen. Robert Ransom, and successively commanded by Baker, Barringer and Cheek. One of the noblest ornaments of North Carolina is the cavalry branch of her contribution, and no cavalry has borne a prouder reputation than the 1st Regiment.

Capt. Dewey, among the brave and chivalrous spirits of this command, was a worthy and respected companion. In his habits he was strictly proper. In his bearing courteous and refined. In his temper amiable and pleasant, and in his soldierly qualities brave, faithful and devoted.

He was the son of our old friend Oliver S. Dewey of Newbern, to whose bereaved family we tender the assurance of our deep sympathy.

Gen'l F. P. Blair.

We understand that, at Fayetteville, this federal officer showed some friendly recollections of his former college associates, and that some also became from outrage is attributable to his precautions, in behalf of some who were with him at Chapel Hill. We are gratified to hear this, as Gen. Blair's account, the more so as he was, we believe, a member of the class to which the writer had belonged; at Chapel Hill, and which contained a number of good fellows whose association we have ever cherished.

We had heard different accounts of Gen'l Blair, some greatly to his discredit, and revealing to all our conceptions of the conduct of a gentleman and soldier. For example, we have heard that on one occasion, lately he occupied for his headquarters the house of a lady, and she sat before him her silver and plate, which she afterwards packed, that he retained a guard for her while he stayed at her house, and after he left he sent and demanded the boxes of silver and plate and took possession of them. If this be not so, Gen. Blair should disavow it before the civilized world.

While the consideration of a friendly reminiscence of by-gone associations is creditable to him, a higher motive ought to govern him and all the conduct of the enemy in waging this war. Brutality and plunder and outrage are incompatible with honorable warfare, and only practised by thieves and barbarians. For ourselves, if the fortunes of war should ever place us or our family within the power of the enemy, we have no favor to ask; conscious of the rectitude of our course in obeying the command of our State and defending the government which she formed, we have been and are prepared to accept the legitimate consequences, when, if ever, the enemy shall be able to reach us. If they have any relic of civilized and humane emotion, they will admit the right of women and children and non-combatant, helpless men, to be left unmolested except from the pressure of military necessity and confine themselves to warring with armed men, prepared to meet them. From the latter class we do not ask to be exempt.

Brig. Gen. McKee.

It is reported that Brig. Gen. William McKee has fallen in the late desperate conflict near Petersburg. We refrain from commenting upon this sad event, trusting that the rumor may not be confirmed.

CAVALRY CAMP, NAKUNTA SWAMP. Wayne County, N. C., April 5, 1865.

Dear Confederate:—Since my last, nothing of importance has occurred in this vicinity. Sherman is still absent, in Virginia. It is very hard to ascertain what is going on in the immediate vicinity of Goldsboro. The enemy is picketing in our front with infantry. Their cavalry is on the Railroad running to the east, guarding it very closely. As Richmond has fallen Sherman is not expected to be idle much longer. The spirit of our troops, so far as my observation extends, is in no wise depressed by our late disaster in Virginia, it indeed it is a disaster. The boys say, now that Richmond is gone up, we will quit trying to hold any one place to the sacrifice of every other consideration,—that our armies will be concentrated, and under the lead of our two great Generals Lee and Johnston, will march to victory. What if Richmond was captured? Richmond is not the Confederacy. Nor is Petersburg, nor Danville, nor any other city. We still have two powerful armies in the field, on this side of the Mississippi, commanded by the ablest Generals now on the continent.

Our enemies have overwhelming numbers, but what of that. We have been contending against vast odds all the time. The disparity of numbers is not yet so great as it was between our revolutionary sires and the British. Washington at one time scarcely had an organized army in the field. The whole country was overrun. The seat of government was captured. The currency was depreciated to such an extent that it took a peck of "Continental" to purchase a dinner. And yet Washington, followed by a few brave spirits still kept the field, and finally came out of the struggle in triumph.

We will do the same, if we only remain true to our colors. If we can't whip the Yankees, we can tire them out, and convince them finally, that they can never conquer us. I am a Tennessean and belong to a Tennessean and Kentucky Division and I know that I speak the sentiment of my comrades, when I say, we will fight on. We have airily made too many sacrifices to think of turning back now. Our houses have been given up to our villainous foes. Our brothers and kindred have been slain. Our mothers and sisters have been maltreated. Our sacred shrines have been desecrated.

Our property has been destroyed—our houses burned, our hearts and homes made desolate, and yet some cry reconstruction—submission—"peace—peace—when there is no peace." It is folly! It is madness, to talk of peace, short of independence. If President Davis were to day, to issue an article disbanding our armies, and declaring the seceded States restored to the old Union—directing us all to lay down our arms and quietly submit to the Lincoln Government, is any one so mad as to suppose we would then have peace? No sir, there surely is none! There are too many grievances to be redressed—too many hearts rendered desolate, panting for revenge—too many gallant men who can afford to die freemen—but cannot submit to dishonor and shame to let the war end in any such way.

Such a step would turn us all upside the country at least one hundred thousand determined men, skilled in the art of war, who would swear eternal vengeance against our traitor persecutors. They might be killed, but conquered NEVER! To bring about peace their race would have to be exterminated, for as the poet has truly said,

"Freedom's battles once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is ever won."

G. H. M.

The Louisville Journal reports the capture, in East Tennessee, of two young and pretty girls in uniform, one bearing the rank of captain in the Confederate service.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TUCKER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

AUGUSTA, April 7.—The Charleston Courier states that 8000 bales of cotton have been discovered in various parts of the city. Government drays line the streets hauling it. King street exhibits immense moving through morning and night; merchants and traders are doing good business, which promises well for the future prosperity of the city. A remarkable change has occurred in five weeks, since the union forces entered. A torpedo exploded under the bow of the United States steamer, Bobb, in the usual sailing channel. The vessel was in twenty-five feet low water. A naval order issued for vessels to avoid the track. No injury was done. Reports and others have issued a memorial to the loyal people of South Carolina, to furnish means to erect a monument over the Yankee soldiers, buried at the race course by the rebels. The Courier gives a long account of a meeting held on the 28th, which passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Hatch and Admiral Dahlgren, for kindness and assistance in suppressing the fire when the union troops entered the city. The largest number of the signers of the address, were negroes and contemptible fellows, who never had character nor position. But few prominent citizens took part in the proceedings.

J. F. M. Stetson and M. L. Stetson have opened the Charleston Hotel with grand demonstrations and banquet display. A grand exhibition of celebrated Northern characters arrived on April 1st, visiting Southern cities, and will remain to witness the grand demonstration of the 18th, of raising a flag over Fort Sumter, and other imposing ceremonies. Wells, Secretary of the Navy, is expected on the 2d. Grand preparations are being made to salute and receive him and other distinguished persons.

The papers claim victories in North Carolina at Kingston, Averasboro' and Bentonville, and locate Schofield and Sherman with their armies at Goldsboro', 60,000 strong.

Northern papers of March 27th state that fifteen thousand cavalry left Eastport on the 17th, and began a dash on Alabama with the view of destroying the Railroads, &c., in Alabama and Mississippi, and to co-operate with several other expeditions by land and water. They started for Mobile as their objective point, and promise that the first news we hear from them will be dated at the City of the Gulf.

Gen'l Stanley has the 4th army corps at Knoxville, 18,000 men.

Stoneman left Knoxville, moving eastward, with six thousand mounted Yankees.

The London Journal states that placards were posted in large numbers in London, in flaming letters, denouncing the fall of Charleston, headed "Babylon is Fallen," and followed by the fourteenth chapter of Revelation, with the sixth and eighth verses illuminated, intended as a commentary.

From Alabama.

Macon, April 7.—Advice from Montgomery to the 4th, says that official reports place the enemy on this side of the Alabama River. The telegraph is working to Benton.

Commodore Montgomery has arrived. He left Demopolis Monday night.

Jackson's cavalry division whipped and forced to retreat the enemy's cavalry column, 3000 strong, advancing via Tusculum. The fight occurred 26 miles from Selma. The enemy's main body is moving towards Demopolis.

Forrest is reported advancing against, and fighting the enemy around Selma.

Nothing definite from Mobile.

From the South.

AUGUSTA, April 8.—Gov. Milton, of Florida died April 1st, near Marianna.

A special to the Columbus Sun of the 4th, states that Gen. Adams, commanding the District of Alabama, has issued an order saying that Montgomery will be defended.

Gen. Buford has been assigned to the command of the defenses of the city.

The cotton warehouses, government works and navy yard at Selma was burnt by the federals and few other houses destroyed.

Gen. Forrest fought brilliantly; was wounded three times but did not leave the field.

The enemy held Montgomery Hill, on the Alabama River, near Claiborne. No boats were captured.

At last accounts the Government and State stores were removing from Montgomery. Sixty-key (whiskey) shops have been closed 10 miles in and around the city by order of Governor Watts.

The Appeal will go to Macon; the Advertiser to Eufaula, and the Mail to Columbus.

The post office sent its letter mails to Columbus for safety.

In Selma all the cotton was burned, and but little government property saved. Loss many millions.

The loss of the city is attributed to a disgraceful stampede of a very few of Forrest's men.

The enemy's assault on Sunday afternoon continued an hour very heavy. They suddenly charged our left, west of Selma, where our line was weak, and sent a few shells among the horseholders who stampeded.

Our forces retreated in confusion to Selma. Gen. Forrest, Adams and Roddy cut their way out towards Montgomery with some difficulty.

Gen. Taylor left for Demopolis the same evening before the fight began. Gen. Forrest telegraphed Gov. Watts, on Monday afternoon that he is on the Montgomery side of the Alabama river and that Montgomery would be defended.

This inspired confidence, and every body went to work to effect this end.

The Rebel got away safely from Selma. The other papers lost.

The enemy have retired from Blakely and vicinity. It is believed by the authorities that the enemy moved on Mobile from Selma.

Gen. Gilmer has issued an order prohibiting all purchases of cotton, or claims thereon, by any

other than the United States agents in Savannah and Charleston. The United States tax commissioners announced themselves ready to receive taxes in those cities and district.

Persons who wish to recover any captured animals or vehicles must take the oath and swear they have been loyal during the war to the United States Government.

Parties bringing in goods into Charleston must register or the penalty is confiscation.

All buildings, lands and contents owned by persons who have failed to comply with Lincoln's proclamation of December 26th, 1864, and who are absent from the city, are taken possession of by the agent of the treasury department and claimed as abandoned property. All occupants of such property must report to the registers' office all rents paid the United States agents.

The steamer Massachusetts sailed from Charleston for Philadelphia and struck a torpedo in Charleston channel which did not explode.

A gentleman writing to us on business, from Chapel Hill, furnishes us with the subjoined extracts of a letter from Fayetteville, with a few comments thereon:

A long letter from a lady of the highest standing socially, unusually well written, cool and forcible, given in detail, an account of the refusal, brutal insolence of the Federal troops, to the inmates of her own house, all females without a man on the premises, which I trust for Mr. Colton's own sake, if he could read it, would make him blush to think that he, a citizen of the noble old town, had dared to expose the apologists of their dogs in the uniform of the Yankee army. She states that they crowded into the house to the number of fifty at a time, coming and going during the whole day, drunk and swearing, stealing everything they could lay their hands on, shooting the fowls in the yard, scattering and destroying what they could not carry, and answering with blasphemy any attempt at resistance.

Late in the evening, becoming more heated with liquor, they forced their way into the room in which the frightened ladies had locked themselves up, and proceeded to the examination of wardrobes, writing desks, &c., &c., becoming more and more brutal every moment, when most fortunately, at this time and no sooner, Colton's "guard" arrived, brought by a citizen at whose earnest request they had been sent, and saved the ladies from—God knows what.

This is a summary of a letter containing detailed particulars which I have neither time, space nor heart to repeat, which I cannot speak with a steady hand, and could scarcely write with a steady hand.

The account is corroborated by other letters which I have seen showing that other families, many of them suffered like outrage, and is beyond all question reliable. Fayetteville is my old home, and I cannot express to you the feelings which the above story evoked in me nor can I recognize the manhood of any creature whose very soul is not stirred within him by the recital, or who can ever regard the perpetrators of such atrocities with any other feelings than those of the utmost abhorrence and detestation.

For the Confederate.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 4.

Dear Sir:—A copy of the Confederate of Saturday, reached here this morning by private hand, and the article dealing reported statements of Mr. H. H. Colton as to the conduct of the Yankees in Fayetteville, excited equal astonishment and indignation among those who had an opportunity to see it.

A friend of Mr. Colton's, showed it to him; whereupon, he posted off the Market House and Post Office a very emphatic denial of the truth of the charges, and expressed his regret to him. My purpose in addressing you is not to state the points—he will probably do that himself—but to assure you, that every one with a solitary exception, of the enormities attributed by you, on the strength of other authority, to the Yankees, is literally true, and yet your summary gives but a very feeble idea of the outrages perpetrated here, and in this part of the State. The single exception, in which report misled you, is in regard to the minister of the gospel who was supposed to have been murdered. He was not murdered, but carried off, and after a fortnight's absence has reached his home.

The confusion to which every thing has been thrown by the invasion—the preservation of business, the carrying off of nearly all the food in the town and country, the necessity of looking about to prevent starvation, have probably prevented the two authorities, whose peculiar duty it might otherwise have been, from preparing or publishing a full statement of what occurred here. I would have done it myself, but I have been so much occupied about my own business, and besides I was not here to see what others saw. It ought to be done, and I hope will be done.

Yours, H.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION!

JUNIOR VOLUNTEERS.

You are hereby ordered to return your arms to the office of Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowers opposite the Market House on this (Monday) evening between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock. They must be well cleaned and in good order, and men who cannot bring them must send them to the appointed time.

By order of
Capt. F. P. WATERHOUSE,
P. F. Pascoe, Qd. Sgt't.
April 10-11.

WANTED, EMPTY FLOUR BARRELS.

The highest price will be paid for empty barrels, of all sizes and the seller will greatly benefit the Government by bringing them in as soon as possible, and delivering them at Simpson's Bakery near N. C. Depot.

J. M. WALKER, A. S.

April 10-dtw.

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell privately, between this time and the 20th of April, instant, 440 acres of valuable land. This tract of land lies in Davis county, between Mocksville and Faison, N. C. On it is a large proportion of fine bottom land. The land is all ready prepared for planting a crop. There are very good improvements, comprising dwellings, an ice-house, five or six tobacco barns, and all other necessary outbuildings of sufficient capacity for a family of 25 or 30 persons, on the place.

If this property is not sold privately before the 20th of April, it will be put up at public auction on that day to the highest bidder.

A. S. C.

At the same time and place I will sell six horses and five mules. Among the horses is a pair of fine matchies. Also, will be sold, one very fine family carriage, and my stock of cattle and hogs, farming implements of all kinds, and household and kitchen furniture.

EDWARD KUTZGERALD.

apl 7-12.